

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 60.620

(k) The requirements of § 60.615(j) remain in force until and unless EPA, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such State. In that event, affected sources within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with § 60.615(j), provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

(l) The Administrator will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements where the owner or operator of an affected facility seeks to demonstrate compliance with the standards specified under § 60.612 other than as provided under § 60.613(a), (b), (c), and (d).

[55 FR 26922, June 29, 1990; 55 FR 36932, Sept. 7, 1990]

### § 60.616 Reconstruction.

For purposes of this subpart “fixed capital cost of the new components,” as used in § 60.15, includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement which are commenced within any 2-year period following October 21, 1983. For purposes of this paragraph, “commenced” means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of component replacement or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of component replacement.

### § 60.617 Chemicals affected by subpart III.

Chemical name	CAS No.*
Acetaldehyde .....	75-07-0
Acetic acid .....	64-19-7
Acetone .....	67-64-1
Acetonitrile .....	75-05-8
Acetophenone .....	98-86-2
Acrolein .....	107-02-8
Acrylic acid .....	79-10-7
Acrylonitrile .....	107-13-1
Anthraquinone .....	84-65-1
Benzaldehyde .....	100-52-7
Benzoic acid, tech .....	65-85-0
1,3-Butadiene .....	106-99-0
p-t-Butyl benzoic acid .....	98-73-7
N-Butyric acid .....	107-92-6
Crotonic acid .....	3724-65-0
Cumene hydroperoxide .....	80-15-9
Cyclohexanol .....	108-93-0

Chemical name	CAS No.*
Cyclohexanone .....	108-94-1
Dimethyl terephthalate .....	120-61-6
Ethylene dichloride .....	107-06-2
Ethylene oxide .....	75-21-8
Formaldehyde .....	50-00-0
Formic acid .....	64-18-6
Glyoxal .....	107-22-2
Hydrogen cyanide .....	74-90-8
Isobutyric acid .....	79-31-2
Isophthalic acid .....	121-91-5
Maleic anhydride .....	108-31-6
Methyl ethyl ketone .....	78-93-3
a-Methyl styrene .....	98-83-9
Phenol .....	108-95-2
Phthalic anhydride .....	85-44-9
Propionic acid .....	79-09-4
Propylene oxide .....	75-56-9
Styrene .....	100-42-5
Terephthalic acid .....	100-21-0

\*CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Registry numbers assigned to specific chemicals, isomers, or mixtures of chemicals. Some isomers or mixtures that are covered by the standards do not have CAS numbers assigned to them. The standards apply to all of the chemicals listed, whether CAS numbers have been assigned or not.

### § 60.618 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities which will not be delegated to States: § 60.613(e).

### Subpart JJJ—Standards of Performance for Petroleum Dry Cleaners

SOURCE: 49 FR 37331, Sept. 21, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

### § 60.620 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities located at a petroleum dry cleaning plant with a total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity equal to or greater than 38 kilograms (84 pounds): Petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryers, washers, filters, stills, and settling tanks.

(1) When the affected facility is installed in an existing plant that is not expanding the manufacturers' rated capacity of its petroleum solvent dryer(s), the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity is the summation of the manufacturers' rated capacity

for each existing petroleum solvent dryer.

(2) When the affected facility is installed in a plant that is expanding the manufacturers' rated capacity of its petroleum solvent dryers, the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity is the summation of the manufacturers' rated dryer capacity for each existing and proposed new petroleum solvent dryer.

(3) When the affected facility is installed in a new plant, the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity is the summation of the manufacturers' rated dryer capacity for each proposed new petroleum solvent dryer.

(4) The petroleum solvent dryers considered in the determination of the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity are those new and existing dryers in the plant that will be in service at any time after the proposed new source or modification commences operation.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after December 14, 1982, is subject to the requirements of this subpart with the following exception. A dryer installed between December 14, 1982, and September 21, 1984, in a plant with an annual solvent consumption level of less than 4,700 gallons, is exempt from the requirements of this subpart.

[49 FR 37331, Sept. 21, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 49026, Nov. 27, 1985]

**§ 60.621 Definitions.**

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the same meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

*Cartridge filter* means a discrete filter unit containing both filter paper and activated carbon that traps and removes contaminants from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

*Dryer* means a machine used to remove petroleum solvent from articles of clothing or other textile or leather goods, after washing and removing of excess petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

*Manufacturers' rated dryer capacity* means the dryer's rated capacity of articles, in pounds or kilograms of clothing articles per load, dry basis, that is typically found on each dryer on the manufacturer's name-plate or in the manufacturer's equipment specifications.

*Perceptible leaks* means any petroleum solvent vapor or liquid leaks that are conspicuous from visual observation or that bubble after application of a soap solution, such as pools or droplets of liquid, open containers or solvent, or solvent laden waste standing open to the atmosphere.

*Petroleum dry cleaner* means a dry cleaning facility that uses petroleum solvent in a combination of washers, dryers, filters, stills, and settling tanks.

*Settling tank* means a container that gravimetrically separates oils, grease, and dirt from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

*Solvent filter* means a discrete solvent filter unit containing a porous medium that traps and removes contaminants from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

*Solvent recovery dryer* means a class of dry cleaning dryers that employs a condenser to condense and recover solvent vapors evaporated in a closed-loop stream of heated air, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

*Still* means a device used to volatilize, separate, and recover petroleum solvent from contaminated solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

*Washer* means a machine which agitates fabric articles in a petroleum solvent bath and spins the articles to remove the solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

**§ 60.622 Standards for volatile organic compounds.**

(a) Each affected petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryer that is installed at a petroleum dry cleaning plant after December 14, 1982, shall be a solvent recovery dryer. The solvent recovery